EUROPE.

DAY LATER

Reported Acceptance of the Armistice by Prussia and Italy.

Statements of the French, Austrian, Prussian, and Italian Papers.

Progress of the Campaign in Bohemia.

The Cenflict Between the Prussians and Bavarians.

Engagements at Dermbach and Other

RETREAT OF THE BAVARIANS.

The Steamship Africa, Capt. Cook, from Liverpool on the 7th via Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. Her dates are one day for this place and 78 for Boston. The Africa sailed for Boston at ? o'clock this afternoon. She was off the harbor all night in a thick fog.

The Steamship Helvetia, from New-York, reached Liver-

pool on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The Steamehip Scotin, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The Steamship Great Eastern arrived at Bearhaven on the morning of the 5th last. The William Corry, with the shere end of the cable, anchored at Valentia on the morning

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reperted Acceptance of the Armistice by Prusain and Italy-Conditions of the Armistice.

accepted the armistice on the following conditioner Proscrease her armies in the field. Italy is to occupy one fortress in the Quadrilateral. Italy, in reply, demanded the occupation of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been re-

The conclusion of an armistice was then considered improbable, rathe opinion in Frussia and Italy were strongly adverse to it. Napeleon had received no acceptance of the proposition, and it was thought not unlikely that Prussia would dictate terms at Vienne.

The Monitour's Announcement of the Cossion of Venetia-Great Excitement in Commercial Circles.

the cession of Venetia and the mediation of Napoleon, was

The excitement on the London Stock Exchange on the 5th was great, especially with regard to Italian securities, which largely advanced. English securities were kept down by the maintenance of the Bank rate at 10 per cent. On the Paris Bourse rates advanced 4 per cent, making a total recovery of 64 per cent within a few days, while Italian stock advanced 17 per cent in two days. On the 6th the sanguine hopes were not only not realized, but commenced gradually wasting away.

Opinions of the Organs of the French Govern-

ment.
The Moniteur du Soir of the evening of the 6th con-

The Patrie says that the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice has not yet been received. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the headquarters in Bohemia, which were yesterday successively advanced

La France asserts that the cession of Venetia was made unconditionally.

Apetrian Accounts.

The Wiener Abend Post says that previous to the battle quested the Emperor of the French to bring about an armistice between Austria and Italy in order to render it possible for the Austrian troops in Italy to join the army of the North. The Emperor of the French, willing to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, and desirons to see peace once more established in Europe, even went further, and without being directly or indirectly requested so to do by the Austrian Cabinet, also offered his good offices to effect an armistice between Austria and Prussia. This loyal offer of the French Emperor was accepted by the Austrian Government.

Semi-Official Prussian Statements-The Armis-

The Minister of Police at Berlin has announced that the proposals for an armistice presented by Gen. Gublen:

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

says that no conditions will be acceded which do not satisfy the claims of Prussia and the sacrifices made to sus-It was believed in official effects in Berlin, that the

armistice can only be accepted after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiation for peace. Prussia will demand the occupation of the whole of Boheenia, and the evacuation by Austria of the fortresses of

Bealian Views of an Armistice-The Austriau Proposals Iundmissible-Reply of the King

The Florence journals consider the Austrian proposals inadmissible. They regard the cession of Venetia as a stratagem to isolate Prussia, enabling Austria to resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such proceedings. The cession of Venetia to France with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy. would be a violation of national rights and submission to a foreigner. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

The King of Italy has replied to the Emperor of the French, thanking him, and adding that he was about to

any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and un-less sheitered by the aggis of France may soon be com-pelled to hear terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her

own capital.

The Temes remarks the next questions are whether the he will be contented with part stakeholder or will act upon principles apparently fore-hadowed in his letter to M. Drouyn, de Lhuys! Does he regard himself as simple trustee of Venetia for Italy, or will be make his own terms before transferring It! Will be submit to witness the aggrandizement of Prussia in Northern Europe without demanding any fresh rectification of the Eastern frontier of France! Or will be invite the Great Powers to aid an new partition of the Continent, based on the rights of nationalities and national boundaries!

It is difficult to believe that either Italy or Prussia will altimately repol the pacific overtures of the Emperor Na-

altimately repel the pacific overtures of the Emperor Na-poleon, especially if they should be supported by England. Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing a single sol-dier, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the French Emperor will probably find himself again the real arbiter of Europe. It is a position which lofty ambition would disalar to above.

is no doubt but that the refersal of French mediation would be a very serious event, but it would not be safe to conclude too abraptly that the powersal word of Napoleon will instantly restore peace in Europe.

The Post thinks that the least Prussia can ask, with Vienna lying open to her victorious march, is cite posseties. This implies the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of the Elbe Duchies, the free towns of Electoral Hesse and other small Duchies, the Kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover and the Province of Bohemia. They may choose to dictate a peace at Vienna rather than at Pardubitz to agree to a Congress.

The Post thinks that, should the Congress meet in Paris England will be represented by Lord Charendon, and it is probable the French Government will propose a general disarinament.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

Further Advance of the Prussians-Supple Attack Unon Honizgratz.

The Austrian army of the north continued their retreat

The Prussians have advanced farther into Bohemia. A heavy cannonade was heard on the afternoon of the 7th in the direction of Koniggratz. It was supposed the

The King of Prussia had ordered the reluse of all the Austrian prisoners, on giving their parele not to serve

Two Generals to be Court-Martinled. Vienna papers announce that Gen. Clam Gallas, con under of the First Austrian Corps of the Northern army,

is chief of staff and another General, are about to be tried

by Court-Martiel, on account of conduct during operations Austrian and Prussian Losses The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle on the 3d are stimated at 20,000. One hundred and sixteen gars were captured. After the battle the Austrians withdrew in the

Prussian army were considerable. These of the second HUNGARY.

direction of Pardubitz. The lesses sustained by the first

Second Conscription.

A second conscription has been ordered to take place in

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST BAVARIA Engagements at Dermbach-Repulse of the Bavarians. Severe engagements have taken place between the

Prossians and Bayarians near Dermbach, in Saxe, Wermer, in which the latter were repulsed, and the Prussians occupied Dermbach in force. The Prussians captured eight

The scene of the latest actions in Germany is the territory lying along the frontier between the Saxon duchies on the evening of the 4th, is a watering-place on the Sinn, in the north-western corner of Bayaria, 36 miles north of Würzburg. It has a population of about 1,500, and is a favorite place of resort for the Bavarian Court. fighting on the same day, are in Saxe-Weimar, about 40 miles north-east of Brückenau. Kaltennordheim is a little town of 1,700 people; the other is a small village of 300. more or less consequence on the 4th are Rosdorf, in Saxe Meiningen, 10 miles north-north-east of Kaltennordheim; Fulda, an important walled town of Hesse Cassel (with 10,000 inhabitants), on the river of the same name, 54 miles south-east of Cassel, about 30 miles north-west of Kaltennordheim; and Liebenstein, a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, 70 miles north-cast of Brückenau, and 18 miles west-south-west of Gotha. Gersfeld, where there was a conflict on the 5th, is a Bavarian town, of 1,700 inhabitants, about 20 miles north-east of Brückenau. Deemback, where the Prussians have since defeated the Bavarians again, is a place of 1,000 inhabitants, in Saxe-Weimar, about 50 miles north-east of Brückenau, and six

THE WAR IN ITALY.

More Fighting in Venetia and Tyrol.

LIVERPOOL, July 7, via QUEENSTOWN, July 8 Severe fighting is reported as having taken place on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. The reports were contradictory as to results.

The Position at Rovige.

The war intelligence from the Venetian frontier states that the Austrians are strengthening their forces at Rov-

A dispatch of the 5th from the Italian headquarters "Considering it expedient to deprive the Austrians of the tete du pont at Borgoforte, on the right bank of the Po, we have commenced operations for an attack.

It is stated that a portion of the Austrian forces in Venetia have been ordered North.

Envarian Troops Proceeding to Italy. The Bayarian army had entered the Tyrol and was proeeeding in the direction of Italy.

Withdrawal of the Austrians from the Right Bank of the Mincie.

It was asserted that the Austrians had evacuated all their positions on the right bank of the Mincio.

Repulse of Austrian Gunbonts. BRESICA, July 6.-Two Austrian gunboats have been repulsed in an attack on Gargamo, Lake Garda.

Address to the King of Prassin. The manicipality of Florence has presented an address to the Prussian Embassador, congratulating him on the Prussian victories, and the city is decorated with flars in

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE. FLORENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FOR THE ARMY-EFFECTS ON

olution, since the consolidation of the country requires that the unity of Italy should be comented by the noblest blood of the Peninsula. On Saturday, Ricasoli read the

immediately. On Sunday we were informed that Durando had crossed the river at Monzambano, Cacchieri and Della had crossed the river at Monzambano, Cucchiari and Delia Rocca at Goito without meeting with any resistance. On Monday about moon a telegram was published that on the 24th at daybreak the First Army Corps wanted to take some positions but did not succeed, that the Second and Third Army Corps were anable to save it (Liberalo), that a general had fallen; three others were wounded; that Prince Cumberto distinguished himself, and Prince Ama-deus was slightly wounded.

King's dispatch to the Chambers that all the line is in

Prince Umberto distinguished himself, and Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded
You can sourcely imagine the terrible impression that first amouncement made. All Florence was certain that a great disaster had happened; that the First Army Corps did not exist any more. People rushed to the Ministry and to the Fown Hall for information, but neither the Ministers nor the Mayor had any further information to give. Some way at that moment shouled "Victory' the army has taken Peschiera." In one moment the eathusiasm siezed the people; everybody shouled "Peschiera is taken;" some persons who doubted the news, were insulted. I hastened to the Home Office and get the information that no dispatches whatever had arrived. At last at midnight there arrived a second dispatch, as confused as the first; evidently the gentlemen of the sword, who do not allow any correspondent to follow the army, do not know how to manage the pen. We learned that the army had respressed the atment and occupied the line from Soferino to Gotto; that the losses were heavy, Gen. Vidaevy deed, Gens, Cerale and Dho heavily, Sitori, Prince Amadeus and Gozzamo slightly wounded, that 700 Austrans, a Tyrolese battalion of sharpsnooters were taken prisoners and had arrived at Milan; that an attack of the Austrans was imminent.

Yesterday evening, at lest, we got several letters from the

rians was imminent.

Yesterday evening, at lest, we got several letters from the camp, and to-day by the French papers the Austrian dispatch; and, contrary to our worst expectations, we found that the whole affair was by itself of no decisive importance—glorious for the army, but clearly proving that Gen. La Mermora is unfit to command it. Whether it was the Piedmontese tradition of 1848, or a jealousy against Culdini and Garibald, at any rate both these Generals were left out from La Marmora's plan. He attacked the Austrians exactly where they were the acked the Austrians exactly where they were the drongest, on the hights between Peschiers and Verona. strongest, on the hights between Persiners and veronaHe must have altogether despised his formulable sensor,
since he believed Durando alone, with his 40,000 men,
woodd be able to take Semma Campagna, Custezza, and
Villafrance. In fact, the first attack was successful,
Montevento and Somma Campagna were taken; but the
railway which connects Persiners and Verona brought,
train by train, all the garrison of both forcesses to the
hattle-field, until Durando's Army Corps was repulsed.

train by train, all the garrison of both forcesses to the hattle-field, until Durando's Army Corps was repulsed. Della Rocca's Army Corps came to the rescue, drove the Austranas once more back. But the scheme had failed, and the retreat was endered. Bits covered it, and his carrelry suffered much by the renewed Austranuitacks. Both parties had severe losses, the Italians, according to an Austrian teleprim, lost 2,000 princers and several guns. The number of the dead and wounded is not yet published; but the Austrians did not dare to follow the Italians across the Mincio, or to molest their crossing of the river, probably by fear of Cucchiari's Army Corps, which arrived only when the buttle had ended.

With all La Marmora's sceres; the Austrians got wind of his plan; they did not heed Chaldini's movements on the Po, and kept the bulk of their forces exactly where they knew that the real attack was inventioning. We bear nothing of the ficet; it does not seem that La Marmora thought its cooperation necessary, nor did (indinitate apt to cross the Po while La Marmora passed the Mincio; it was an isolated, bothardy attack, which could not but fail. The lesson was rather disagreeable, but the hope that La Marmora will profit by it, and not venture any more to try sinch-based such a more not when the surrect he misted the artered and more than the more more of the requires the misted the artered and more more out which requires the misted and more more more of the first profits the misted the misted to try sinch-based such a more not when the tree the misted the misted to try sinch-based such a more more of the first profits the first profits and more than the more and the second of the misted that the misted the misted the mis

force of all the army. Garibaldi's force was not even entirely organized jit is only in a few days that he can take the held; some of his regiments are not jet clad and armed, but La Marmorn does not hise them, and wanted to show that he has rearrely any need of the red-shirts.

There was again a nobitary pronunenmento at Madrid and Geroma, and again it saled.

As to the northern scene of war, Benedek, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, does not stir; the Prussians have occupied Sexony, favaded Bohemia; their vangmard is at Jang Bonzlau, on the road to Pregrae, but no schools engagement has as yet taken place; the Viennese become incrous, but in a few days the decisive battle becomes increased. Until now, Abstria and her confederates have lost considerable ground. Prussia in these last seven days has gamed more territory fam Frederic the Great in seven years. They hold Holstein, Hanover, Saxony and Electoral Hesse. Brunswick, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Lippe, Washock, and the Saxon Duenies, with the exception of Michinigen, have accepted the Prussian aliance; in fact, Prussia loads it over all Northern Germany from the Baltie to the Main.

The Hanoverian army is surrounded; at Eisenach and treats about the terms of surrender; the Elector of Hesse has been taken prisoner, same he refused to leave his castle, though he had declared against Prussia, sending his army to the Confederates; he though that King William would not dare to touch the hend of a prince by the grace of God, but King, William has already overcome all such scruples; the Elector was arrested and got the favor of being allowed to choose the fortress where he is to be confined. He selected Stettin, as the only one where there is a royal palace; and being the lirst consin of the King of Prussia, his prison will be as comfortable as p.s.

Nobody understands the plan of the great Austrian General Benedek. The Prussians have invaded Benemis, and have in several skirmishes gained the line of Zwickau, Aicha, Jaromirz, in fact they are now nearer to Vienna than the Austrians to Berlin. A great battle is inevitable. The Italians have fallen back upon their original line of Cremona, Piacenza, Ferrara. The Garibaidians guard the frontier. Here, too, an offonsive movement is imminent. The spirit of the army is excellent.

THE BATTLE OF THE 24TH OF JUNE—BAD GENERALSHIP AND SOLDIERLY HEROISM-RESULTS OF THE BAT-THE-THE ITALIAN ARMY NOT BEATEN.

The battle of the 24th instant seems to have been a miracle of bad generalship and soldierly heroism. The Generals seem to have forgotten their office, and in a sort of boyish enthusiasm vied with the rank and file in personal valor. That seven of them were hit in a corps of 35,000 men is proof enough that they were over-auxious to be in the fore front of the strife.

There has been no battle in Europe where ground was more hotly contested-few where cuthusiasm and patriotism on one side went so far toward counterbalancing superior numbers and strategy on the other. From morning until night the Italians fought two against three on the enemy's ground, flanked by his fortresses and plowed by his artiflery, and there was no yielding. No panie all that

enemy's ground, flanked by his fortresses and plowed by his artiflery, and there was no yielding. No panie all that time. If the Anstrians gained anything, they did it by pure force of superior weight.

The poor Gen. Durando come off severely wounded, and his mortiflecation is so great that his friends say his life is in danger. He is a good general, and did his best that day to retrieve the error of La Marmora. But there was one thing he would not do—in the heart of the Quadrilateral, in the first battle of the war, he would not retreat. When the plans of the enemy were fully developed, and he saw his little army so fearfully outnumbered, he turned to his aids and said, "order the army to retreat, but Durando will not report a defeat at headquarters," and then he dashed off toward the enemy. His aids went after him, the whole of the center of the army followed, and for an hour the Austrian lines were driven back with terrible loss.

Cerale, commanding on the Peschiera flank, was even more wildly enthushistic. He is an old fellow of seventy-three; but no boy ever displayed more rash personal pluck. He was wounded by men within forty paces of him, and was a considerable distance in advance of his division. I reported him dead last week; but he is doing better than the deeply charrined Durando. Prince Amodoo, the boy Brigardier-General (21), was all day at the head of his brigade, and when wounded the Tyrolese Chasseur who did the deed was within speaking distance. The youth may well be proud of his baptism of blood. His wounds, one in the right car and the other in the epigastrie region, are worse than they were reported. But he was able to come to Morza on the 27th. The fact is that some Milan ladies went up to Brescia and brought him down to Milan in triumph. There is a wild enthusiasm over him, His hovish beardless face, coupied with his true Savov valor, make him the central firme of that sargumary struggle.

His brother, Prince Humbest, was not less have behaved that he was a General.

On the 23d he dashed

men; but on that day the enemy were nowhere visible in force. On the day of the lattle, he seems to have behaved with singular coolness and skill. When the Austrian cav-alry came down with great force on the right, he formed his men, and all others within reach, into a hollow square,

Opinions of the English Press.

The Paris correspondent of The Pall Mail Gazette says that it is quite a mistake to suppose that Austria placed horself at the mercy of France when proposing to cede venetia. She knew beforehand what she was to get as compensation.

The Leadon Times of the 7th, says there is too much reason to fear that hostilines will be resumed in both the people. No loud acclamations greeted him, but deeply-

swept by canister and grape from the outworks of Peschiera, while the right lay close upon Villafranca.

The First Corps camped there the night of the 23d, and began their march on the 24th at 4 o'clock. They met the Austrians almost immediately and drove them back. Durando had no idea of a battle as yet; but at 7 o'clock the whole luperial army was found located upon ground of their selection, and the Italians charged upon them with reckless andacity. From that time until 7 p. m. the lines wavered somewhat; but at that boar the Italian line was in advance of its nostition in the morning.

was in advance of its position in the morning.

We took 1,800 priseners by actual count. We have as
many of the enemy's wounded as he has of ours, and in
gans the emount will balance. The Archduke claims to
have captured 2,000 prisoners. You see it was a drawn
tattle so far as the fighting went, and that our Generals
more outwitted by somebody.

satile so far as the fighting wont, and that our Generals were outwitted by somebody.

But we are very proud of the day and of its results. When it is said that Durando should have retired when the cuenty appeared in force, the people say "No, it was setter to fight and lose than to retire from an offered hathe." In our political conditions, a General must be guided much by such impulses as moved Durando. If the old here hears in his bed how warmly the people applaud him, if he knows what a fire that day's work kindles in the turn, he will see cause to put aside his chaprin.

Were we to-day this side the Mincio, with nothing become it, we should be much worse off than we are with miy the memory of a bloody field on which every Italian

yond it, we should be much worse off than we are with only the memory of a bloody field on which every Italian did his duty, and the highest vied with the lowest to offer his blood as the first sacrifice in this national war. The nation trembled at the first news, for it feared the truth would prove better. But, as letters come in from officers and soldiers, detailing how they and their comrades did and triumphed that duty, the 24th of June becomes diager than all other days in the year. That day, for the first time, an Italian army fought and was not besten. VEDO.

THE SOLDIERS OF SOUTHERN STALY-THE GENERALS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY-ITALIAN PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN - EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY-CAM-PAIGNING IN ITALY-A SHORT WAS EXPECTED-

THE PREPARATIONS OF BUSSIA.

Our Special Correspondent. The event of success in the battle of Custozza has given acion for a good deal of criticism upon the conduct of the generals. As for the soldiers, every day renders it more certain that they behaved with singular coolness, tenacity, and recklessness of life. This is to many a sort of surprise, because the First Corns had somewhat more than it's proportion of Neapolitans and Tuscans, and a belief had taken full possession of the Piedmontese mital that the new provinces would formly bad soldiers. There was no foundation for this suspicion. No portion of the Italian people is Fraver, acre recklets of life or more accustoment to fighting than the Neapolitans. Men who have been necustomed to the free use of the knife in beare were not likely to be cowards in war. In fact, no

chan that which was surprised and held at bay in the quadrilateral.

The official report is not published, but the letters of officers make it clearer every day that the lighting was splendid, and the victory uncertain.

The fournals assert that the limitans explured three flags and lost none, while they only lost five cannon, and these they abandoned. Much importance is attached to these things here, and I could not better give you an idea of public feeling than by stating such.

The battle has done great goed in relieving the officers of a groundless apprehension and in encouraging the public to hope for the best in future conflicts. The general-saip will be criticised, simply because it did not succeed; but I see no reason as yet to doubt that Italy has men capable of leading her admirable troops. The first posts are filled by men who owe their clevation to routine service and who have grown old in small commands. These

continer and a profound military scholar, but has, I begive, no repaintion as a fighting general. Durando will
be supplanted, it is now said, by La Marmorn.
I do not give these changes for certain. You will coldet from these reports that there is general discontent
with the higher officers and boundless satisfaction with
the spirit and conduct of the army.

The exact style of campaign intended is not yet developed. You may safely set it down that it will embrace
two or three of the lines of attack which I gave you some
time since. The Advante exaction begins to be talked two or three of the lines of attack which I gave you some tone since. The Adriatic expedition begins to be talked about, and it is highed that it is under way. The most talks emis certain is that the whole army seems to have been moved a little southward. Gardhaidi came down from his position near the head of Lake Garda, and took up his headquarters at Brescia last week. But if I can judge from the shipments of war material at Milan, the recules army is still expected to operate on the Brescia-Bineio line. The common belief, however, is, that the next attack will be below Mantina. I should not be surprised if Gardhaidi were ordered to the over the game of Custom at the same time with a simultaneous movement at several other points.

But it is useless to disgoise that the difficulties of our

but they are half clothed, poorly fed, and most of them can scarcely be said to be armed at all. Guns hald aside by the regulars have been put into their hands, and these weapons carry only about sixty yards. In fact, they are so poor that the volunteers are said to keep nothing clean but the bayonet, which they assert is the only part of the gan worth keeping in order. The line is better armed—that is, the gans are better; but they are antiquated muzde-loaders, and you cannot best it into the heads of our bureauccracy that breach-loaders are fully established as the best army weapon. Fortunately for us, the Austrians are not much better off, and bayonets may win victories this year in Venetia. The official dispatches from Prussia report that our allies attribute their victories to the needle gun; but our officers shrug their shoulders and reply: "We imust die in Venetia with muzzle-loaders, for it is too late to change."

Campeigning in such a country as ours is not the hard, rough life it was with you in the Rebellion war. The soldiers that are quartered in villages and cities, have the best the country affords, and seldom need to step off from the line of a McAdamized road. The Generals have no need to figure up the consistency of Virginia mud or to estimate the rise of a hundred streams under a Summer shower. From July to October there is seldom rain enough to lay the dust. The country below Mantua is probably rather worse than the Panunkey region only because it is sowed with forts. But there has been a great dismeliantion to allow Chaldini to attempt that line. The belief has prevailed that the war must be short; that three or four months will end it. After the shork of a few battles the neutral powers must intervene and insist upon peace. Failing that, the war would become general. There are some things to indicate a wider and larger war. At Paris, the preparations of Russia excite a singular inquictude, and the success of Prussia begins to originate a new cla sof rumors. Should Prussia be too successful

Prance will help Prussia just because Prussia does not seed kelp.

Here, there are things which fit into these Prussian discontents. The Ministry and their organs a month ago, discouraged any attempt to revolutionize even Dalmatia. Now, the Opinione, the Ministerial organ, publishes an article in favor of encouraging revolution in Hungary, and the organization of the small legion of Hungarian exiles is heralded under the signature of Kossuth. If these two facts are not accidental—and that seems impossible—it is designed to give Russia a pretext for interfering in order that France may intervene with her legions and secure her royalty upon the cession of provinces to Italy and Prussia.

At all events, the semi-official announcement that Prus-At all events, the semi-ometal announcement that Prinsia cannot be allowed to take without giving—for this is the meaning of Boniface's speech—indicates a new restlessness at Paris, which is quite natural when the Prussians are destroying the flower of the Austrian army—a restlessness which may disarrange some paris of the great plan. Diplomatic travelers have begun to cross the Alps again, and there are diplomatic conventicles at Florence whose meaning is not clear as yet, but which must mean new plans.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

office in the Derby Ministry, died suddenly on the 5th from paralysis.

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, Lord Brougham adterted to the hostile state of Europe. He hoped a Concress would be shortly held, and peace firmly established. He did not think Venetia ought to belong to Italy, but, at the same time, ought to be freed from the Austrian yoke.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

At the request of Lord Derby, Earl Russell moved an approximent till the 9th.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an inquiry, explained the position of the Government toward the Bank of England, and stated that the Bank acted entirely on its own responsibility in the matter of the rate of discount, etc., the Government having no control in the matter. Col. Viman gave notice of inquiry as to the successes of the Prussian needle-gun, and the intentions of the Government as to supplying the British forces with breachonders.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OFFICIAL PAREWELL OF THE COM-

Money.

Mr. Gladstone took an official facewell of the House, expressing deep gratitude to the supporters of the Govern-

perition from the widow of G. W. Gordon.
On the 6th Mr. Mill presented a petition from Mrs.
Gordon, complaining of the illegal trial and execution of
her husband in Jamaire, stating that in consequence she
has been realect to a state of destitution, and praying for
re-lices.

New writs were issued to fill the vacancies caused by ficial appointments.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS. MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTRONS.

Mr. Disraeli in an address to the electors, says although
Sate affairs at home and abroad are not free from anxiety,
he has every expectation that with produce and firmness,
the country will continue to enjoy prosperity and peace.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

Great preparations are making to supply the army with
heads conducting rifes.

Capt. Coles.

The Lacerpool Post says: It is removed that Capt. Coles is to be Pakington's Private Secretary at Admiralty. It is pretty certain the Captain will have ample latitude to carry out his ideas about furret ships. As Gen. Peel favors breech-londers, the two improvements may prove ment cards for the Government.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The draft of the proposed modifications in the French outfitation has been presented to the Senate.

Bourse 6th, less firm. Rentes closed 68f, 45c.

CHOLFAA.

The cholera fins broken out at St. Petersburg. India and China. Snavghal, June 7, 1866.

No sales of teas or silks.

Advices from Japan state that the Government has issued a proclamation granting frayelers passports.

Hoog Kora, June 13, 1864.—Exchange, 1/64.

BOMBAY, June 29, 1864.—Exchange, 1/64.

CALCUTTA. June 98, 1856.-Indigo prospects favorable. Exchange, 2.0%. Freights, 40%.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand-at the Bank is of the full average character. On the Stock Enchange advances are offered at 6) per cent. Consols, in spite of some tendency to reaction at the opening, closed strong. An impression prevals that the worst difficulties will be seen surmonated. The bank rate is machanged. Overend, Garney & Ce. are about to forward certificates of indebtedness to their creditors.

Gurney & Ce. are about to forward certificates of indebtedness to their creditors.

Liverroot, July 7.—a. m.—Brankstufffs—Mosses, Richardson, Sponce & Ce. reports Flour heavy and Justel, lower, Wheat every doil and doild lower. Cern inactive and 1, 2110 lower. Princes of all articles nominal.

Provisions—The same circular reports: Beef quiet. Pork firm. Bacon very dull. Lard flat and nominal. Cheese ensier. Tallow quiet and 6d. lower.

Proporto.—The Brakers Circular reports: Asher—Small sales at 18.6.243 9 for Pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice casier. Linseed—No sales. Coal Oil—No sales. Linseed Oil duil and nominal. Rosin quiet at 6.266.9 for Common American. Spirits Tarpentine ander; American, 32. Petroleum quiet and steady at 1,1000 111 for Refined.

LONDON MATKETS.—Messrs. Barings' Circular reports: Breadstains quiet and casier. Iron quiet at 26 for Rails and Birs and 35, for Scotch Pig. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tes ensier. Rice quiet. Linseed—Only small sales. Linseed—Only small sales. Linseed—Only small sales. LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—p. m.—Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters: market dull and lower, the improvement on Friday having been lost, owing to the probable failure of peace negotiations; Middling Upiands are quoted at about 144.

Brendstuffs are firmer, but sales small.

Provisions loncitive.

Lexibox, July 7.—p. m.—U. S. five-twenties are decline, ow-

GLASGOW MARKETS .- McCall's Circu

MEXICO.

The Empress Soon to Leave for Europe.

The Mexican papers announce the speedy departure f the Empress for Europe to arrange for a new load. Guerillas bave been quite near to Vera Cruz.

THE CAPTURE OF MATAMOROS-SACKING OF HERMO-SILLO - DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SONORA-NEWS FROM GUAYMAS AND SINALOL-DEFEAT OF THE LIBERAL CHIEF GUTIERREZ-RELEASE OF THE IMMIGRANTS CAPTURED BY

MEXICO, July 5, 1866. On the 30th of June the intelligence of the fall of Matamoros reached the capital, and evidently produced a great sensation. The Estafette of the following morning ontained an editorial consuring the Administration for

great sensation. The Estajetic of the following morning contained an editorial censuring the Administration for its delay in raising Mexican troops, and warning it that it had but 15 months left to provide for its security after the completion of the French evacuation. The Ere Nowelle censiders the capture of Malamoros a great advantage to the Liberal cause, as it gives the Juarez Government a sure line of communication with the United States, and possession of territory which will add greatly to its prestige and moral weight with foreign powers.

The event was evidently wholly unexpected by the Imperialist authorities. On the very day that news of it reached the City of Mexico, the official Durio published a dispatch from Gen. Donay, dated San Luis Potosi, 25th June, stating that Mejia had marched from Matamoros on the 6th, and was expected to reach Camargo on the 18th; that the rumor of his defeat at Barrendo had not been confirmed, and was probably an invention of the Liberais; and that the French commander La Hayrie had obtained a brilliant success over the band of Garcia.

The accounts of the affair in the Mexican papers are that the defeat and dispersion of the detachment sent out under Olivera to protect the transit of unrehandise from Matamoros to Montercy, had reduced Mejia's forces in the former place to a few hundred usen, too few to resust Escobedo. Credit is given the Imperialist General for skill in negotiating favorable terms of surrender. They are stated to be the liberation of Olivera's troops, as well as the garrison of Matamoros (whether unconditionally, or as paroled prisoners of war, is not stated), and security to private persons and property.

Marshai Bazaine ieft the City of Mexico on July 2 for

prisoners of war, sepersons and property.

Marshal Bazaine left the City of Mexico on July 2 for San Luis Potosi, the newspapers state, on the tour of inspection it had been previously announced that he

spection it had been previously announced that he intended to make.

Gen. Mejia reached the City of Mexico from Vora Cruz on the 3d of July. He had been accompanied to the latter pince by all the Importalist eivil officials of Matamoros. The French ressel-of-war Adonis had brought 300 of his troops to Vera Cruz, and a vessel with a large number of inhabitants from Matamoros, who had fled from it, had been wrecked in a norther on the coast of Tampigo, but most, if not all, of the passengers and crew were believed

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

SHORE END LAID.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid on the 6th. The old cable was tested and found in perfect condition.

DISPATCH FROM CYRES W. FIELD.

VALENTIA, July 7, 1866.

D. H. CRAIG, General Agent of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst. All well.

CYRES W. FIELD.

New York:

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid on the 6th. The old cable was tested and found in perfect condition.

New York:

The Atlantic Cable was successfully laid on the 7th inst. All well.

CYRES W. FIELD.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully comparable of the Atlantic Cable was successfully and the 7th inst. All well.

CYRES W. FIELD.

The Marriage of the Prince Christian of Augustenburg, at Windsor, on the 5th, in presence of the Queen, of the Religians, and adistinguished company; but the affair was comparatively private.

Death of the Marquis of Lansdewne.

The

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

heroes, who providentially saved a multitude of victims. Look upon those lamentable ruins, and grouse yourselven

heroes, who providentially saved a multitude of victums. Look upon those lamentable rains, and arouse yourselves to a just indignation."

The Sociedad asserts that letters from Guaymas confirm, as not at all exaggerated, the previous accounts of the horoors of the sack of Hermosillo, which were witnessed by a multitude of persons of various shades of opinion; and that the sacrilizious outrages committed in the chapel of the Virgin of Carmel had not even been reported. The official journal of Ures (Sonora) on May 13, contained a long account of them, which La Sociedad reproduces. It states that all of the garrison, who could not escape were assussinated and literally cut to pieces; that the women appealed in vain to the Liberal leaders, who refused to restrain their troops; that even children of tender years were butchered, with insult and mockery; that for twelve hours not two, as stated by the Prefect) the victors, " with the activity of Satan, busied themselves in robbeties, anothers and rapes, treating as mere antusements the most horrid of excesses."

Meanwhile, the Indian chief Tanori, who, with his Opetas, has saided with the Imperialists, had vanily endeavored to harry the movements of their commander, Gen. Langberg, but of last obtained permission to make a forced march to the relief of Hermosillo. Teran y Barrios, with the fugitives of the garrison, had retreated to Ures, followed by 400 of Pesquierus troops. These were met, on the 6th May, by Tanori, who rocted them with a less of 55 of his own men and 250 of the Liberals. Among his prisoners were some of his own Opata tribe, who had been impressed into Pesquierus's service, and who at once joined their own chief. Hurrying on to Hermosillo with only 600 mes, he completely surprised the Liberals, who shamerally took to flight, abandoning the town and much of their plander to his much inferior force.

On the 8th May, Pesquiera's officers, with 200 cavalry, attacked Ures, but was repulsed by Tanori, and retreated to San Marcial—abeu to 55 miles from Guay

Marcial, whence Pesquiera has been levying on the country generally contributions of money, cattle, horses and mules, which he sends to the American frontier to parchase arms and ammunition. Taugri, and other imperialist officers, with their troops, guant the line from Gasymas to Hermosillo and Ures—the principal positions in the Valley of the San Pedro, in the northern part of Senera.

These are the Imperialist accounts. Their journels These are the imperialist accounts. Their journals blame secreely the linperialist General commanding in Sonora, Langberg, and are loud in praise of Tanori. The latter is a General in the Imperialist service, but like Meja and Lesada, is at the same time chief or eneigne of a tribe of civilized Indians, the Opatus, who compose his

troops.

The Sociedual contains a statement in detail of the losses to the scanty population of Sonora from this bloody civil war, between September 24, 1865, and the affair at. Ures on May 13, 1866. The killed of the Imperialists are stated at one, estimating those hung and assasshated at 200; those of the Liberals are estimated at 615; making a total

those of the Liberals are estimated at 615; making a total of 1,502.

The correspondence from Sonora, says the Sociedad, gives a deplorable account of the situation, and asserts that unless the forces of "the cause of order" are increased there very soon, the department will, in a few months, be completely lost to it. The guerrilla bands come up to the very gates of Guaymas, and carry off the mates grazing in the suburbs. The entire country, except Gaymas, Hermosillo and Ures, is in their possession. Many of the wealthier families have gone to California, more are preparing to leave, trade is at a complete standstill, agriculture neglected, and the close blockade of Guaymas on the land side, by Martinez and his guerrilla band, has greatly raised the prices of even the necessaries of life. The loss in property from the war of the instanton months to Sonora is stated at \$1,500,000 in the towns of Alamos and Hermosillo alone, without counting smaller places plendered or destroyed. The miserable refugees from Alamos excite special sympathy. Wandering in the woods or on the coast, without resources, the Government unable to support them, many of them contemplate returning to their ruined homes and risk perishing of want and misery there, rather than among strangers. To the capture of the town, the key of Sonora, and center of a rich country, on the 7th of January last, by Martinez, and the incapacity and indolence of Langberg in the town the subsequent misfortunes. As is significantly added, only Americans pass freely and safely in that Province.

The dates received at the City of Mexico from Genymas were to the 13th of June, and from San Blas to the

inficantly added, only Americans pass freely and safely in that Province.

The dates received at the City of Mexico from Gonymas were to the 13th of June, and from San Blas to the 18th. Garcia Morales of Pesquiera's forces had gone toward the American fronties to receive See rites and 100 barrels of powder; the Imperialists, under Vazquez y Torou and Barrios, were in pursuit of him. From San Marcial, Pesquiera ruled most of Sonora, and the Imperialists exhibited no intention to dislodge him. The correspondence alludes to occurrences of importance at Alamos, the Liberal capital of Sonora, but, strangely enough, omits to sey what they were.

In the adjoining Province of Sinalon the affairs of the Imperialists seem to be as badly managed as in Sonora. Corona, the Liberal commander, had received from San Francisco Cal, though the port of Allata, six rified cannon. He keeps Maratlan completely blockaded by land, and it was only on the 15th of June that he commenced to let anybody pass in or out at all. This course was said to be taken to conceal his intended movement on Tepic, the rich capital of the flourishing section back of San Blas. Tepic had not yet been attacked, but Corona's toops had reached Santhago, a large village a few leagues from Tepic, but separated from it by the river Santiago, whose swollen current is at this season almost impassable. At Santiago, Corona's forces, according to the Imperialist statements, committed all kinds of excesses. Some of the residents were killed by the Liberals, and others were downed in the river in attempting to escape.

drowned in the river in attempting to escape. tierrez, with a considerable force, made a bold raid into coast region of Jalisco, immediately south of San s. But at the call of the Imperialist authorities, the the coast region of Janseo, limicately south of San Blas. Blas the call of the Imperialist authorities, the inhabitants rose in a mass against him, are said to have given him several severe drubbings, and have chased him out of their country. In the section further to the south, Michoana, the only change of position seems to be the exacuation of Zitacano by the Imperialist, and its occupation by Regules with Liberal forces. The Imperialist commander, Gen. Mendez, another Indian, and considered one of the best officers in Mexico, has received a re-enforcement of French troops, and is said to be on the eve of a vigorous campaign. In Acapulco the garrison had made a successful sally against the Pinto Indians of Alvarez, who seem to blockade that port on the land side, after the fashion of their brother Liberals at Gunymas and Mantalan. But a more dreadful foe than Pinto or Liberal is slowly but surely reducing that garrison. The newspapers state that the command of 800 men sent there has Fall has been reduced by diseases of the climate to 200, "who look like ghosts."

slawly but surely reducing that garrison. The newspapers state that the command of 800 men sent there last Fall has been reduced by diseases of the climate to 200, "who look like ghosts."

Of military events on the Gulf coast the newspapers contain long accounts. But we will not confuse our readers by reproducing details or petty skirmshes in 'Mages with unpronounceable Indian names. The general situation may be defined in a few words. The French and Imperialists seem to have retired before the floods and malaria of the coast, and to confine themselves to holding unmolested their line of communication with Vera Cruz, and guarding the approaches to the table land. With these exceptions the whole coast from Matamoros to the borders of Yucatan seems overran by guerrilla parties under discordant chiefs. Tampico was threatened by them, and the tone of the Imperialist press would seem to indicate some expectation of its fall. The merchants and many of the inhabitants were preparing to abandon the town. Meanwhile some enterprising speculators, by buying up drivers and sundry guerrilla chiefs, had succeeded in passing large quantities of merchandise from it to the interior.

While This more or less indecisive warfare is carried on along the edges of the central provinces, they themselves seem to enjoy tranquillity. The only sign of life there in the Liberal cause is a reported appearance of a new chief, Octavio Rosado, in the department of Gaunajuanto.

Meanwhile, the Emperor seems to be calmly pursuing his task of reform in the legislation of the country. Decrees have been issued for dividing out among the civilizing the duties of the fungeral Commissioners governing the large divisions of the country.

The railroad from the City of Mexico to San Angel had been taken possession of by the Gavernment on the ground of violations of its charter. The matter had occasioned a fierce controversy in the newspapers; but from the last publications in relation to it, the difficulties seemed in the way of arrangement. This road is

tion of its debt to the Company so that it may resume operations.

The Mexican Times of June 23 aunounces the release and return to Cordova of the immigrants recently carried off by Figueroa. It lands the Liberal commander, Gen. Garcia, for his kind and gentlemanly treatment of them. It states that he "pronounced Figueroa a common robber, whom he would hang if he got possession of him." According to the account of The Times, Figueroa plucked the immigrants as cleanly bare as possible.

The Times contains a notice from the United States Consul, Marcus Otterbourg, esq., marting all the United States citizens to attend at his office on the 4th of July, to hear the reading of the Declaration of Independence. As all accounts agree that Northerners and Southerners have cordially fraternized there, we presume the united Americans had a happy time of it at the Affect capital on Independence Day.